CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET,

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning..... Jan. 31, 1857

Bank Commissioner.

Our neighbor, WILLIAM BROSS, Esq., of the *Press*, has been appointed one of the Bank Commissioners of the State by Gov. BISSELL. It is a well appointment. He is a thoroughly intelligent, and will make a capable and reliable officer. The only thing to be regretted by our friend BROSS, is his 'red-dog' and 'wild-cat' inclinations—but these he will quickly get rid of.

The Currency.

That the currency of Illinois needs improving no one will question. Something is wrong about it, as every business man sensibly *feels*. It may be good enough for note-shavers and callous hearted brokers, but it is not such as the people ought to have. The former may fatten upon it, but it filches from labor and trade its just rewards. We want a paper currency that will be as good as gold, and that can conveniently be converted into the precious metals, at the will of the holder.

Such a currency the people of New England and New York possess. The notes of solvent banks in New England are current almost anywhere in the United States and in the Canadas. Such confidence have the people in them, that they are preferred to specie. Instead of their being converted into gold for purposes of ordinary use, or for hoarding, gold is exchanged for them, they being regarded just as safe, and more convenient for practical purposes.

Now, why is not this great and growing State furnished with a currency like this? Whose fault is it? If it is the fault of the multitude of bankers, real and so called, who swarm the State, the locusts of Egypt, the indignation of the public, for miserly hard laced, and conscienceless as some of them may be, the mass of them would yield to the influence of an intelligent public opinion.

But if the fault lies with the legislature, as it probably does, that body should now apply the corrective. The Banking system of the State needs reform. This is a fact apparent to every man of ordinary intelligence. What changes should be make in it is not so apparent. But it is the duty of the legislature to bring to bear upon the subject, all the wisdom and experience which its members possess; and it is their duty to do it without delay. They have no right to postpone definite action and compel the people to suffer the evils of an uncertain, suspicious and ragged currency, for two years more. They have no right to allow party interests, or supposed party interests, to interfere with a full, free, and candid consideration of the subject. It is a question above party, individual, or class interests. It takes hold of the "business and bosom" of the mass of the people. Let members of the legislature who are recreant to duty in this respect, be indelibly marked.

Mr. DUNHAM has introduced a bill proposing to enact, as we learn from his speech, the Banking system as it now exists in the State of New York. The New York system answers well for the "Empire State," and why may it not for the State of Illinois—soon to be second only to the Empire State in wealth, business and population. But if MR. DUNHAM's bill is not satisfactory, make one that is. All the people want is the best Banking system for them—one that will give them a currency equivalent to gold.

Trade and Commerce of Oswego.

The Oswego *Times* of the 26th inst., has a full and able review of the commerce of that city for 1856. It does credit to the compilers and to Oswego. The figures show a great increase in the population, trade and commerce of that eastern lake port, in which Chicago is yearly becoming more interested, as her buyers are constantly in our market, and a great portion of our exports find their way to that point. The review says:

"The population of Oswego in 1850 was 2,703; in 1840, 4,665 in 1850, 12,206, and in 1856, 17,000.

The review remarks that the Oswego route for the transportation of freight is the cheapest and most expeditious between the Lakes and tide water. Of the Collingwood route from Chicago eastward, the review thus speaks:

"A new route between Chicago and Oswego was opened in the early part of the season of 1855, via Collingwood and Toronto, which has proved a valuable to the commerce of Oswego, and to the business public in general. This route is the shortest and most expeditious between the east and the west. The travel and transportation of passengers, &c., by this thoroughfare, since its opening has been very large, and its advantages fully established. Efforts are being made to build new steamers between Michigan ports and Collingwood, for a daily line in place of a tri-weekly. From Collingwood to Toronto the connection is made by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron railroad, and from Toronto to Oswego a daily line of first class Steamers is established. The following table will show the time required for the transportation of freight, by this route, between the Atlantic and Chicago, when there is no unusual delay or obstruction:

Chicago to Collingwood (48 hours).....	2 days.
Collingwood by railroad to Toronto.....	1 day.
Toronto to Oswego (24 hours).....	1 day.
Oswego to New York (canal).....	8 days.
Say Chicago to New York, using canal from Oswego.....	12 days.
Goods from New York to Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports via Canal to Oswego require the same time in reaching the Railroad in place of the Canal, the time is as follows:	
Goods or railroad from New York or Boston to Oswego.....	3 days.
Oswego to Collingwood, transhipped in transit and sailed.....	1 day.
Collingwood to Chicago.....	2 days.
Total time from New York or Boston to Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports.....	5 days.

In case of failure to connect at places of transshipment, a day or two additional may be required, but the regular running time is as stated above."

Of the grain warehouses of Oswego, it says:

"There are ten Elevators, which are capable of elevating in the aggregate over 37,000 bushels of grain per hour, and storage room for over *two million bushels*," or something less than half that of the Chicago elevators."

But the Oswego Flouring Mills form the most interesting feature of the review to our grain dealers and shippers, for their owners are constant purchasers in this market. The review says:

"There are in Oswego at the present time, sixteen mills, with eighty-six run of stone, capable of manufacturing 5,600 barrels of flour a day."

The Lake and Canal commerce show well. The receipts of Flour and grain by Lake for three seasons are given as follows:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
	Flour.		
Flour, bbls.....	337,240	294,646	302,955
	Grain.		
Wheat, bush.....	2,402,276	2,260,792	4,372,200
Corn.....	435,274	1,000,000	2,000,315
Barley.....	42,250	251,023	280,500
Rye.....	1,000	23,744	10,000
Oats.....	500	41,120	41,120
Peas.....	500	100,000	100,000
Totals.....	2,882,905	3,676,679	12,003,935
For converting the flour into wheat at 5 bushels to the barrel would be.....	686,200	1,473,230	654,600
Total.....	6,569,105	10,063,305	12,568,905

Showing an increase in 1856 of 6,717,717 bushels over 1854, and 3,064,561 bushels over 1855.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—It was discovered when the steamer Atlantic reached her dock in New York, on Friday evening last, that she was leaking. It has since been discovered, that the leak was about two feet from the stem, and a foot and a half below the water line. The cargo in the forward compartment is considerably damaged. Most of it is discharged, and the men are at work stopping the leak.

THE PERSIA.—This steamer on her arrival at New York, bore unmistakable evidence of having had a rough passage. Ice in thin sheets in some places, and in large fantastically formed masses in others, covers her hull from stem to stern. The wheelhouses are lost to sight, and the figure-head can hardly be traced through the the glittering folds of the icy mantle that envelops it. From the spectacle she presents, one may form some idea of the severity and difficulty of a passage across the ocean in mid-winter.

☞ The steamer Black Warrior had a narrow escape in her late trip from Havana to New York. She left the former place on the 14th instant, and subsequently encountered several severe gales which caused considerable damage to her superworks. Although entirely out of coal, she managed, by burning nearly all the spars and movable wood work about the ship, to reach Old Point Comfort, where a supply of fuel sufficient to enable her to reach New York was obtained.

☞ An Indiana farmer, one of Gov. Wright's constituents, having a profound admiration for His Excellency, and knowing that he was President of the Agricultural Society, wrote to him for advice as to the best method of improving the stock of sheep. The Hon. Governor transmitted the letter, unbroken, to the Secretary of the Society, with instructions to answer it.

☞ The Steamer Black Hawk, Capt. Throop, arrived at Detroit on the 29th inst., with the mails and passengers from Buffalo. She reports the ice in the river and lake as very heavy.

Fear of Disunion.

A correspondent favors us with a long and able article on this subject, but really we have not the space for it, nor hardly the patience to consider it. They who threaten disunion are pretenders simply—they neither mean what they say, nor, if they do, have the ability to accomplish what they wish, and they who *fear* this foolish threat have neither the faith which causes stability, nor the mental or moral energy which can give it.

It was an Englishman—a refugee and a radical—Dr. COOPER, President of the South Carolina College, who first uttered the sentiment, "Calculate the value of the Union." This was in 1831. It shocked the country. The sentiment of the days of the Revolution bound us together, and no one, cherishing it, desired to have it disturbed. This utterance jarred upon that sentiment. If South Carolina, consequently, it was denounced by the Union men—out of it, it met only a scathing contempt from the People and the politicians.

Doubtless, the object of Dr. COOPER who spoke for the nullifiers, was sectional and bad. He meant, as part of them desired, to do mischief—to weaken, if not sever, the cords which held the Union together, to have a Southern Republic, and plant in it a slave-holding Oligarchy, as the rulers thereof. He failed—he and the nullifiers, not only failed, but learned to feel the mortification of defeat, and the scorn which followed it. Still, logically, the sentiment, "calculate the value of the Union," is, in itself, a wise one, and should be acted upon by every good citizen.

What, indeed, is the Union? A means to an end. That end is, the best and surest accomplishment of the possession of human happiness, liberty and progress. If it shall fail here, it is of no value. If it should bring human misery instead of human happiness, if it should create despotism instead of liberty, if it should cause reaction instead of progress, it would be a curse, instead of a blessing, and as such should be destroyed—as such would be destroyed. But if the *Union* be the best means, yet devised, of securing this higher end of society or of Government, then it is, and will be indissoluble. Yet to ascertain this, we must reason—calculate—know is value, and estimate that value aright.

Our correspondent fears "the consequences of this discussion"—but why so? Consider the South where the discussion doctrine is most powerful and prevalent. Seemingly, the belligerent and oligarchic doctrinaires have entire sway. Seemingly, they rule absolutely. But this is really not so. There is an under-current in the South, and in the darkest portion of it, which would resist to the death any *overt* act against the Union. Put the issue to the People of South Carolina, and they would damn any man or party that would dare propose, by any practical action, its severance. But look beyond. Where there is ignorance, there is stagnation. The people of the Slave States are not educated, and they need, consequently, the excitement of politics—a stirring up, through some great agitation, of their thoughts and feelings, and what subject better fitted to do this than the question of Union or Disunion? It would prove, as it does prove, an *educational* process, and will aid, our correspondent may be assured, in preparing the way, not only for a limitation of the political authority of the Oligarchs, but for the inauguration of the power of the People and of Freedom. Good, and not evil, will come of it. The South is in the Union, and cannot be forced out of it. Her people will hold on to it, and enjoy the liberty it was intended to establish.

And as to the Free States—they are eminently sound and practical on this question. Very true, they would be great and successful *out* of the Union. Very true, also, as our correspondent suggests, that they have been exasperated and goaded by Slaveholding taunt and aggression. But throughout the non know, that a weak power is always irritable and insolent, and that a *class* interest is united and overbearing. They know, too, that, through this *entirety* of feeling and interest, and the division of the Free States politically, they have obtained and held an influence in the government and country which they would not otherwise have secured or continued. They know, further, that the Free States are to blame, for they have the numbers, the votes and the moral influence, not merely to check insolence and aggression, but to shape the policy of the government and keep it under the Constitution, on the side of Freedom. What, then, is needed but patience, kindness and firmness, to secure the end for which the Union was established, and to make it the means of securing human happiness and human liberty North and South, East and West?

Our correspondent need not fear. The Union stands, and will continue to stand. We care not how much or how closely its value may be calculated to count, any computation, will only add, in the end, to its inherent worth and its sure stability.

The Garrote.

Robbers in New York City resort to the Garrote to choke victims and fleece them of their money and valuables. Two of these fellows, NUGENT and HYDE, were caught, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. Judge RUSSELL, in passing sentence, said:

"Nugent, you have been convicted of robbery in the first degree—a very high offence, and one that prevails to a very great extent in this community. If any of our citizens are out after dark, no matter what part of the city they may be in, they are not safe—their lives are endangered by such ruffians as you are. I am determined to punish every case of this kind to the utmost extent of the law, regardless of the position of the offender. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of your natural life."

Robbery has become quite common in New York, and in most of the cases the Garrote was applied. The *Post* says:

A daring highway robbery was perpetrated yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, on a lady in Tenth street, near St. Mark's church.—Several young blackguards, genteelly dressed, came along and surrounded the lady, one of whom placed both his hands on her shoulders, as in sail, to keep her from falling on the ice, while another of the gang forcibly thrust his hand into her pocket, and extracted her pocket-book, with which he escaped. Unfortunately no person was near at the time to render assistance in capturing the young thieves. In such acts of highway robbery take place in the daytime, ladies should not venture out without a protector.

Probable Overthrow of Walker.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ALLIED CAMP.

The following is a copy of a letter received by the last steamer addressed to a gentleman in New York. Its contents speak for themselves:

CASTILLO, Jan. 1, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—We have about 700 fine fellows from the remains of Costa Rica now in Fort San Carlos. They have two 24 pounders, two brass 12 pounders, three brass 4 pounders, plenty of ammunition and provisions, and firm resolution to hold the river or perish in a mass.

We have all the steamers except the San Carlos, which I expect will be over with the passengers in a few days.

We have a strong garrison at Serapiqui, with cannon, &c. Also at Castillo, where Castillo, where Costa Rica has inaugurated a Governor Last night General Mora and three hundred more men were landed in Fort San Carlos, that place having been taken by us the night before without firing a gun.

We have accomplished a complete and rapid succession of surprises and will we are in possession of the whole river from Point Arenas to Fort San Carlos. There was not a gun fired except at Serpiqui, and I believe but three or four shots at that place, for we went in with the bayonets lashed to the rifles.

In capturing the La Virgen we found on board all the Minie howitzers and cutridges, rock cutting, &c., lately shipped by the George Law; the letters and all by the bark Gov. Richard, have fallen into our hands.

You may make up your minds, Walker is now gone as to more men and munitions of war will proceed to Fort San Carlos in the morning.

The plan of operations is such as to ensure that Walker will desert the country or fall a victim to starvation in *less than three weeks*.

General Montenigro is in Chontales, about 40 miles above San Carlos, with a thousand well-armed men.

I assure you, should Walker bear of us before the passengers come over, and come himself with 3,000, it would be the destruction of the entire party, for our position is about impregnable.

Walker has about 700 well men and 400 sick; but I feel well assured he can get no information of our doings, as that the San Carlos will come in hand with her passengers.

CRIME IN TEXAS.—Crime is so prevalent in Texas, that the *Chronicle and Advocate*, a religious paper published there, says:

"The number of homicides, murders and assassinations in Texas, for the last few years, is utterly appalling. When we first became the conductor of the *Advocate*, we noticed, as these crimes, the different killings, as they occurred from week to week. But the horrid list has so rapidly increased, both in number and enormity, that we shrink from familiarizing the minds of our readers, especially the young, with such demoralizing scenes."

☞ THE AT BELVIDERE.—We regret to learn that the "Western Hotel," at Belvidere, Messrs. Townsend and Olney proprietors, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Most of the furniture was saved. The hotel was insured for $4,000 in the Aetna Company.

New British Minister.

It does not appear, that the appointment of Lord NAPIER, as Minister to Washington gives satisfaction to the British public. The discussion in regard to it, are important, inasmuch as they show how anxious our transatlantic kinsfolk are as to this mission, and how much more accurately they weigh, than heretofore, the relations of the two countries.

It is natural, when prejudices control, that nations should overestimate or underestimate each other just as these prejudices lean. The Revolutionary war left Great Britain and the United States full of hostile feeling toward each other. The war of 1812 did not lessen that feeling. But since then, the people of both countries have formed a juster estimate of each other, and hence the rulers of both nations are acting more and more in concert.

The New York *Courier* speaking on this point, says:

The truth is that Englishmen are just beginning to appreciate the position which the United States of America have taken in the world, and to speculate like reasonable beings upon the possible, and not very distant, future power of a nation constituted as ours is, and placed where it is. Not alone the resumption of diplomatic intercourse after its temporary interruption by us, not alone the fresh memory of the recent bellicose attitude of the two governments, not even the courtesy offered by one nation to the other in the return of the Resolute, nor all these together will account for the profound consideration which this subject of the American mission receives from the leading organs of public opinion in England. But the recollection of the profound sensation which the apprehended rupture caused throughout Great Britain does not account for it. Touched in its severest nerve, Englishmen naturally were by the lack of hearty sympathy for the Anti-Russian alliance in this country, and with not a little inclination to seize upon any opportunity to use their power and disappointed fleet for the maintenance of Britain's naval glory, at the suggestion of a war with America, such a cry of horror, such tones of indignant remonstrance went up from the great and all powerful middle classes throughout the kingdom, that their echos still linger in the purlieus of Downing street and Printing House Square. A few times past, the English journals had very imperfect information about the United States, its public men, or its policy. None of them understood our country, or its people. Few were familiar with the Constitution and laws of the Republic. But the public men and the leading journals of Great Britain are now familiarizing themselves with all of them. The London *Times*, indeed, has here an able correspondent, and it evidently resolved to furnish the British public with the causes of our growth—the internal workings of the National and State Government, &c. This augurs well. Brave hearts naturally respect each other, and brave people should be knit together in closest bonds of friendship. will be so knit, if they only know each other.

Of the new Minister to Washington, the *Courier* says:—

Lord Napier is rather young for the place he is to hold; being but thirty-eight years of age. But even in this fact there is perhaps some advantage; for he may have more adaptability, be less wedded to his English notions, and more ready to consider the claims of other men and other nations to consideration, than is usually the case with Englishmen past forty-five. To his rank, his ability, and his diplomatic experience, Lord Napier adds some pretensions as a man of letters. His "Sketches of Russia" and his "Notes on the Neapolitan Painters," though not so well known to the reading public of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and (?) Pennsylvania, as his principal eulogist, the London *Morning Post*, seems to think they are, still entitle him to be received into the republic of letters, and will win him some consideration here, at least as evidence of literary and artistic culture, and of a desire to rest his personal claims upon something else than a crowned and gilt tape. He will be welcomed with frankness and with courtesy; and his task will be an easy one if he will but remember that he is accredited to a Republican and not to a despotic Government, and add to his skill and his experience a respect for the people to whose representatives he is sent, and a candor in his dealings, for which we are unwilling to believe the assertions of the London Press that his instructions from the Courts of Continental Europe has unfitted him.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27th.

There was quite a number of ladies at the State House to-day. Nothing of particular interest was going on, to call out the speakers, but the members made the place for lost time by pushing through bills. This will, no doubt, satisfy their constituents, but the ladies well like to hear some lively debates, but "business before pleasure" seems to be the rule in both houses now, so we have to wait.

Merchants, Mantua makers and Milliners, are doing a fine business, this week, as a large party is to come off soon, and great preparations are being made for it. The ladies, too, say be driving a fresh trade, but the gents say nothing about *firing* for a party; they are supposed to be always ready.

JANUARY 28.

There was a prospect of some soft walking the first of the week, and the ladies prepared themselves with boots to wade through it, but it has all frozen up again, and now we have most beautiful winter weather.

A large party of ladies visited the Geological rooms of Mr. McChesney on Monday morning and were much interested in examining some of the beautiful specimens in the collection. It would take days and weeks to discern all the beautiful and wonderful objects contained in that room. But like a set of Dazzling bees we swarmed in and soon out again in search of other varities.

The lions of Springfield have been pretty well shown off now and the question now is "What shall we do next?" Not but what we find plenty to do, but what will be the most interesting to all and the least trouble to every one.

More arrivals, and some departures, to-day. We shake hands and bid farewell to the friends who leave us, and the next moment clasp the hand of the new comers, and begin a new acquaintance. Thus our lives are passing away day "And while we are far from the friends that we love, we make love to the friends that are near." "Dinner! Dinner!!" is sounding through the halls, so for a sight at the devouring multitude.

Lord Byron would be horrified could he see our ladies at table, for they do eat and with a relish too. The well bred our modern gentlemen have no such airy thoughts, or that ladies can subsist on unsubstantial dishes.

The sun is shining brightly, the streets are thronged with people, carriges, carts, wagons, and omnibusses, which pass each other rapidly, and foot passengers have to take their chances at the crossings. No policemen have to make the way clear, and none are needed for every one seems quite capable of taking care of themselves.

Gas, is certainly a great convenience, but somewhat like false friends, it will desert us at our greatest need, and go dead out as a party, and that makes awful work.

Mr. Gough is to lecture here on Thursday evening, no doubt but his lecture will be well attended.

Literary Intelligence.

S. C. Griggs & Co., have now in course of preparation the admirable botanic manuals of Professor Gray, of Havard University, which enjoy a deserved reputation in Europe as well as America, and are not to be surpassed, in method and completeness, by any publications on the subject of which we have any knowledge.

A complete classical series, under the supervision of Professors Thatcher and Hadley, of Yale College, and Professor Johnson, of New York University, comprising Grammars, Introductions, Readers, and annotated editions of the standard authors in Latin and Greek, used in American colleges, is also projected. The first work published will be a translation of Madvig's Latin Grammar, a work highly esteemed in Germany, but unknown in this country, save to scholars.

Other works in preparation are Sander's School Speakers, containing an original selection of pieces adapted to declamation, with a treatise on Elocution; Kiddle's School Astronomy, elegantly illustrated; and Hart's Geographical Exercises.

The publishers will aim to make them several series complete and symmetrical, so that they shall embrace everything, from the primary text books for children to the elaborate manual employed at the University. The enterprise is under the control of educated and practical men, and promises to be conducted with excellent discretion.—*Evn. Post.*

GALENA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—The act incorporating the Galena and Rock Island Railroad Company constitutes the following as Directors:—Dr. J. C. H. Hobbs, S. W. McMaster, E. H. Bebe, and C. B. Denio, and two citizens of Rock Island. It is purposed, we understand, to make an arrangement with the Rockford and Mississippi Railroad Company to use their track temporarily from New Albany to Rock Island, leaving only about forty miles of road to be constructed by the G. & R. I. R. R. Company.

PROFITS OF STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—We find the following in the Iowa *Reporter*:—

"The 'Northern Belle,' a Galena and St. Paul Packet, cleared this season, fifty-six thousand dollars—cost new $40,000. The Galena cleared thirty-five thousand dollars; worth about $30,000, and other boats of the line in proportion."

☞ JOHN GERTH fell under a train of cars at Davenport, Iowa, last Friday, and was so severely injured that he died the second day thereafter. He leaves four small children in Wabash county, Indiana.

☞ Gen. CESPEDES is about to resign his office of Governor General of Cuba. The people of all classes regret this. It is said he will retire in the spring.

☞ A proposition has been made for laying a submarine cable between Cuba and Key West, Florida, but the Cuban Government would not sanction it unless it had control of the line at both ends.

Illinois River Improvement.

[For the Tribune.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of the 21st inst., I find a very ungenerous and unmanly criticism on my letter to you of the 12th, upon the above subject.

Absence from home has prevented earlier attention to his article. The writer of that article has made me say many things which a perusal of my letter will not justify. The great weight of his argument goes to show that water is a purifyer of the atmosphere, which no one, I presume will attempt to deny, provided the water itself is pure. There is not a doubt but that a body of water like Lake Michigan for instance at your city will serve that object very beneficially. But on the other hand suppose a putrid body of water, much of its surface spread thinly over rich bottom lands, with thousands of acres barely irrigated by being just even with the surface of the water. How much ammonia will such water absorb and will not "Exospore" vegetation cover all such points, will not decaying trees, logs, brush, and grass cause the atmosphere to be filled with the poisonous gasses, and with such a state of facts is there not good cause for a fearful state of health near the river?

Nowgo is idle for any man to say that raising the river will not increase its superficial area. After giving it a thorough Instrumental test, being almost constantly employed for three years, I have assumed to take from the water five feet above the highest bars, it will cover three times the superficial area it does now in extreme low water, and in my former communication stated explicitly that the surface that increased, will be the river and its tributaries enlarged, ponds, bayous, sloughs and every depression below the surface of the ponds filled with water. It will take more than five feet above section of any river to either alter the facts or my opinion of the case. The next portion of his communication to be noticed is in reference to my statement that the navigation of 75 miles either side of the river in general is hilly and broken, declaring it his private, state hilly agricultural products. Now, any one acquainted with the country will say the same, here the writer with "Bricks in his Ass" travels off over the prairie and over forty miles looking to see horses and elephants.

When he gets back he finds the river 265 miles long, and during eight long years he has only known the steamboats to sink, one steamboat barge to leak, and the grand total loss in eight years to be 50 bags of potatoes. If there had been lost one bag of wind with a cabbage-head at it since 1848, when the Illinois River and Michigan Canal was opened, Superior for these years of verosity dare say hereafter, that the city of Galena does not lie on the Mississippi River! Not one.

Commencing at the north-east corner of section thirteen, on the 4th principal meridian, thence west to the north-east corner of section fourteen, thence south to the north-east corner of section twenty-three, thence west, on section line dividing section twenty-three and twenty-six; thence west to the north-east corner of section twenty-seven, thence south-westerly through the centre of said section twenty-seven to the middle of section twenty-one, thence on the jurisdiction line of the States of Illinois and Iowa on said river; thence down said river from a point opposite and above the mouth of the Tete des Morts to a point in section two, thence by a straight line north-easterly on said jurisdiction line to the corner of section twenty-five, twenty-nine, thirty-two and thirty-six on the meridian line, thence east to the corners of sections twenty-five, twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-three, thence north to the corners of sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-nine and twenty-eight, thence east on the section line between sections twenty-nine and twenty-eight to the centre of said sections, thence north through the centre of section twenty-one to the section line of section sixteen, thence east to the north-east corner of section sixteen, thence north to the north-east corner of section sixteen, thence west to the place of beginning.—*Galena Advertiser.*

The Winter on Lake Superior.

Many eastern and western exchanges received by last week's mail contain statements to the effect that the inhabitants of the Lake Superior region are very much in want of supplies, and would be likely to suffer severely during the present winter for the lack of the necessaries of life. The Buffalo *Express*, in an article appealing to the people of the lake cities to render such assistance as is in their power, paints the following gloomy picture of our supposed condition:

"The seasonable amount of provisions and other necessaries which will be available for winter consumption, is far below the minimum known to be absolutely indispensable, and it is not difficult to foresee the consequences, which will appear in actual starvation, if something cannot immediately be done to relieve the famine-threatened inhabitants. The communication will soon be closed; even the mails from there will reach us only at long and irregular intervals; and the poor miners and settlers will be shut out from human sympathy for months, the gloom of the situation heightened by the horrors of starvation."

So far as these statements pertain to this section, they are without the least foundation in truth. We have an abundance of provisions, and they are selling at prices much cheaper and more reasonable than in the east. Flour can be purchased at from ten to twelve dollars per barrel, mess beef for twenty-two dollars, and other articles in proportion. Our latest dates from the east inform us that the lakes represent that they have a larger supply of provisions than usual on hand, and quite sufficient to last until the opening of navigation.

We apprehend that those in the east will give themselves no uneasiness because of our seemingly isolated condition. We believe our people, generally, are comfortable, contented, and happy, and would not exchange our scenery and pleasant climate of Superior for those of any other section of the Union to the south or east.—*Superior Chronicle, Jan. 3.*

MURDER AT DUNLEITH.—James Walsh, of Dunleith, was arrested at that place on Monday last, by Deputy Sheriff Covell, on a suspicion that he had murdered his wife. It appears that the body of the deceased was born much evidence of violence as to give rise to the suspicion of foul play. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, and a post mortem examination made by the direction of Dr. Lambeth, entered into. The jury returned a verdict upon the evidence adduced, that the deceased had come to her death by blows received at the hands of her husband.

The brutal husband was arrested near the railroad, where he lay concealed with the hope of escape. He now lies in jail, where he must await a full investigation, and perhaps stand his trial for the murder of his wife.

COLD AS NASHVILLE.—The water pipe connecting the reservoir with the river at Nashville has frozen, and the hydrants stopped in consequence.

☞ The Gonzeno (Ill.) *Standard*, a border ruffian black-democratic sheet in Belmont, Hardy county that for papers of that ilk.

☞ On the 14th, Dr. Kane's family was still critical. Hopes are entertained of its recovery but they are faint.

New Advertisements.

Money.

I EXPECT TO BE IN RECEIPT OF MONEY from Pennsylvania, Ogden interests, on sale of April next, to loan for one or more years, on Real Estate security. Parties wishing to obtain loans, will please call and see me, at my office, No. 32 Clark street.
JAMES H. WOODWARD.
jan30-ne2-3m

Barrett, Arnold & Powell,

SUCCESSORS TO
BARRETT, DOW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COMPOSITION BOOTS and Roofing Materials. Office No. 8 Broadway, New York.
ROWE CHARLES V.
History of the Reign of the
EMPEROR CHARLES THE FIFTH,
By Wm. Robertson, D.D. With a Continuation, giving an account of the Life of Charles after his abdication.
By Wm. H. Prescott.
In 2 vols., 8vo. With fine portrait, engraved from the Titian. Uniform with "Ferdinand and Isabella." "Philip II." "Conquest of Mexico," &c.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
jan9 117 Lake street.

MRS. HOLMES' LATEST AND BEST.—
Lean Rivers; A Story of Yankee and Southern Life.
By Mary J. Holmes, Author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "The English Orphans," "The Homestead on the Hillside," &c. In 1 volume, 410 pp. Price $1.25.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
jan9 117 Lake street.

Brick, Brick.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, 1,250,000 Brick (Common), for any quantity, at my yards, Milwaukee, to be delivered the ensuing season, or for sale at the yards. Any one wishing to contract, can call and see quality of Brick and terms. Also, 200,000 Brick in store, and subject to sale.
ROBERT L. FARIAN,
jan26-ne2-1m 84 Lake street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the first Monday of March next, at a term of the Cook County Court, then and there to be held, at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the claims, debts and demands, belonging to the Estate of Hervey B. Hurlbut, late of said County, deceased, for the term of one hour, according to the statute in such case made and provided.
JOHN H. THOMPSON,
jan26-ne2-3t Administrator.

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, a large, well built, and commodious warehouse, in Winnebago station, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad, one hundred miles west of Chicago, situated in one of the best farming districts in North-ern Illinois.
Inquire of J. Warner, Esq., Station Agent, Winnebago, Winnebago Co., Ill.
jan23-w3t* WM. SPENCER.

Vessels, Vessels.

I SHALL SELL THE SCHOONER BRILLIANT and mark SHANGHAI, both new, carry 25,000 bushels wheat, or 150,000 feet of lumber, draught 9 feet.
Terms, one third down, balance in one and two years, with approved paper, or 10 per cent discount for cash.
J. W. JONES.
jan19-3m 204

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT Varieties, for sale by
J. THOMAS & CO.,
jan26,29,31-3t 207 South Clark street.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR
Justices of Peace and Constables.
HAINES' TREATISE ON THE POWERS and Duties of Justices of the Peace, and Constables, in the State of Illinois, with appropriate forms for correct proceedings.
The Justice of Peace will find this an indispensable work, and will save many times its cost in one year.
Constables will find it invaluable, in the absence of counsel, or for others.
Just published, and for sale by
KEEN & LEE,
jan24-ne2-1w 111 Lake street, Chicago.

THE AMAZON POLKA, AS PERFORMED by the
KELLER TROUPE,

Composed and dedicated to Mad. Wilhelmine Keller, by C. H. Harder, Musical instructor of the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen, and author of the Battle of the "Alma," "Battle of Prize," &c.
Price, 25 cents.
For sale by all the principal music dealers in the United States.
CHICAGO, JAN. 20TH, 1857.
NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise obtaining, Sundry promissory notes, made by the undersigned, bearing date January 1st, 1857, and due in one, two and three years from date, for the sum of $1,000 each, or thereabouts, payable to the order of A. Z. Wing, and by him endorsed in blank. Said notes are for the consideration of 80 Shares, or the same will be paid at the maturity of said notes.
E. K. BUCKFORD.

For Sale,

TUG PROPELLER "C. W. ARMSTRONG," 100 feet keel, 20 feet beam, 9 feet hold, 200 tons burden, with improved cut-off on her engine, and a new boiler, with improved tubular surface. Will be sold very low for cash. Same time, to personally attended to by the undersigned, at Chicago.
Will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Apply to GALEF & HITCHCOCK,
jan27-5w-ne2 10 South Clark street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Northern Fire Insurance Co., made in pursuance of the law of the State of New York, passed February 17th, 1853, entitled "An Act to regulate the Incorporation of Insurance Companies," as the same appears on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857.
1st. The amount of the company in the Authorized Capital Stock, which is divided as follows, viz:
Number of Shares, 2,000
Amount of the capital stock in the Number of Dollars, 200,000
2d. The amount of the actual capital paid up in cash, 200,000
3d. The assets are as follows, viz:
1st. Cash on hand and in the banks, 23,077 88
2d. Loans on real estate, 0
3d. The amount of bonds secured by the mortgage and owned by the company, 0
4th. The amount of stocks, viz:
Shares Bank of Commerce, 1,000 1,000 00
Shares Bank of Republic, 1,000 1,000 00
Shares Peoples' Fire Ins. Co., 500 375 00
Shares Home Fire Ins. Co., 0
5th. Loans on collateral security, viz:
Shares Bank of Commerce, 1,000 2,000 00
Shares Peoples' Fire Ins. Co., 0
Shares New York Central R. R. Co., 0
Shares Erie R. R. Co., 6,000 4,650 00
Shares Bank of Republic, 1,000 1,000 00
Shares Home Fire Ins. Co., 1,000 900 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by 1,000 shares Bank of Commerce, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by 1,000 shares Bank of Republic, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by 1,000 shares Bank of Commerce, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by 1,000 shares Bank of Republic, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by 1,000 shares Atlantic Bank Stock, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $3,000 secured by mortgage bond New York Central R. R. Co., 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $1,000 secured by 1,000 shares Bank of Commerce, 1,000 1,000 00
Notes on demand for $10 secured by 2 bond of Chicago bonds Erie R. R. Co. 1,000 910 00
6th. Other securities consist of interest due and payable on the 1st Jan., 1857, 4,577 61
Total assets, 50,000 00
7th. The company have no liabilities, except for losses unadjusted and other claims, 0
8th. No losses adjusted and due, 0
9th. No losses adjusted and not due, 0
10th. No losses in suspense and waiting proofs, 0
11th. No other claims against the Co. not enumerated, 0
12th. The amount insured in any one risk, $ 15,000 00
13th. The amount insured in any one place exposed to one fire, 15,000 00
14th. Amount of premiums taken in any one risk, 0
15th. Amount insured in any one place exposed to one fire, 0
16th. Amount insured in any one town or village, 0
17th. Amount insured in any one town depended upon the same risk, 0
18th. The amount of premiums taken in any one town, 0
19th. The amount insured in any one block, 0
20th. The amount of premiums taken in any one block, 0
21st. Amount insured in any one building, 0
22d. Amount of premiums taken in any one building, 0
23d. The amount insured in any one town depended upon the same risk, 0
24th. Amount of premiums taken in any one town, 0
25th. The amount insured in any one block depended upon the same risk, 0
26th. Amount of premiums taken in any one block, 0
27th. Amount insured in any one building, 0
28th. Amount of premiums taken in any one building, 0
29th. Amount insured in any one town depended upon the same risk, 0
30th. Amount of premiums taken in any one town, 0
31st. Amount insured in any one block depended upon the same risk, 0
32d. Amount of premiums taken in any one block, 0
33d. Amount insured in any one building, 0
34th. Amount of premiums taken in any one building, 0
35th. Amended to appended a copy of the charter, 0

The above statement is made as the condition of the company on the last day of December, 1856.
(Signed) CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President.
CHARLES ROSEWOOD, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, } ss.
Personally appeared before me, this 27th day of January, 1857, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, President, and CHARLES ROSEWOOD, Secretary, of the Northern Fire Insurance Company, and severally made oath to the truth of the above statement.
JOHN DOD SHORTALL,
Commissioner for the State of Illinois, and for the City and County of New York, 67 Wall street.

CERTIFICATE.
To expire on the 31st day of January, 1858.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
SPRINGFIELD, January 19, 1857. }
WHEREAS, The Northern Fire Insurance Company, located at Chicago, in the county of Cook, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to incorporate Insurance Companies," approved February 17th, 1853, and has complied with the requirements of said act by furnishing the evidence required by the Auditor of Public Accounts, as set forth in section 4 of said act, and has paid in the sum of $50,000, as the same will be paid in the

Special Notice.

Winter Extension.

In compliance with many urgent solicitations Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, late of New York, author of the "Invalid's Guide and Consumption's Monitor," has consented for the convenience of his Western patients to remain in CHICAGO during the present Winter.

Invalids at the West, especially those in advanced stages of pulmonic disease of the throat, bronchia, lungs, or Pulmonic Diseases, may now avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment without the expense or fatigue of a visit to New York.

DR. C. M. FITCH desires that the public may understand him will be to meet somebody, from time to time, at some convenient house stated in each case; and as he is here for full consultation he does not charge for the examination of cases.

CALVIN M. FITCH, M.D.,
American House, Chicago, Illinois.

Brown's Bronchial Troches relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, and all disorders of the Breast and Lungs. Public Speakers and Singers will find them invaluable for clearing and strengthening the Voice. Trade by all Druggists.

CAUTION.

The beneficial effects resulting from the use of these Lozenges, as well as the extensive sale they have justly obtained through all the United States have induced our agents in Chicago to assign to them the name of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which is not true, and we caution the public to be on their guard, as they have no connection with us. Ask for "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and take no other. Sold by druggists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and throughout the United States, at 25 cents per box.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
CALVIN C. PARKS, Jr., being duly sworn, says that the above statement of the sales of Brown's Bronchial Troches, by said special agent for the year 1856, is correct in every particular, and that the Troches are sold in good faith and in good condition.

CALVIN C. PARKS, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, A.D. 1857.

GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 115 Lake street.
BRUCE & CASEY,
Druggists, 100 Lake street.
C. C. PARKS,
Druggist, 100 Lake street.
F. & H. HOUGH,
Druggists, 100 Lake street.
C. C. PARKS,
Druggist, 100 Lake street.

Trade supplied by the proprietors, 115 Lake street.
Jan 6 eod 3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOTCHKISS & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with W. H. HOTCHKISS, who will continue the business at the old stand.

W. H. HOTCHKISS,
H. BURGESS.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. dec30-6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SARGENT, CASE & CO., expires by limitation on the 31st inst.

CASE & CO., expires by limitation on the 31st inst.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of GOODSELL & WILLIAMS, for the transaction of a Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c.

GOODSELL & WILLIAMS.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1857.

GOOD SALESMAN WANTED.—One who can command a large trade. None need apply but such. Address, with reference, A. B. C., Box 1, Chicago P. O.

WILLIAMS, CASE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOTCHKISS & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with W. H. HOTCHKISS, who will continue the business at the old stand.

W. H. HOTCHKISS,
H. BURGESS.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. dec30-6t

EXCHANGE BANK, CHICAGO, Jan. 1st, 1857.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOTCHKISS & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with W. H. HOTCHKISS, who will continue the business at the old stand.

W. H. HOTCHKISS,
H. BURGESS.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. dec30-6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVID GOODRICH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with ARNOLD R. FAY.

All debts and demands due and owing to the late firm will be collected by DAVID GOODRICH.

DAVID GOODRICH,
ARNOLD R. FAY.

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1856. 6m

Printing and Binding

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

Culver, Page & Hoyne,
SUCCESSORS TO D. L. STACY.

FINDING OUR ROOM AND FACILITIES limited for the rapid increase of our business, are greatly enlarged, and we have removed to No. 140 Lake street, and adjoining No. 2, Wells street, New York City, and are now prepared to execute all orders in our line with promptness and dispatch. Confident, from the great reputation which our work has obtained, that we merit a liberal share of public favor. Thanking for the past, we solicit a continuance of the same.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
140 Lake street, Chicago.
2 Wells street, New York.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE BOOKS. Rich Bindings for the above, and every description of Blank Books, made to order, and warranted equal for value to any manufactured in the United States.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BLANK BOOKS OF ANY AND EVERY Pattern, Ruled and Printed to order, and warranted equal for value to any manufactured in the United States.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

SHIPPING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED to order by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, BANKS, Railroad, County and City Officers, will find it to their advantage to get their Blank Books manufactured by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK.—A LARGE and Varied Assortment of Cloths, Leather, Boards and Paper, for sale by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery.

LEGERS, JOURNALS, DAY AND LEDGER Books, Invoice Books, Day Records, Cash Books, Pass and Memorandum Books, made to order by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, BANKERS, Merchants, Corporations, Colleges, Schools, and all others requiring Blank Books, are invited to call at the Chicago Bindery, and examine specimens of binding, as to style, durability and cheapness. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the country.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Lithographic and Printing Rooms, Chicago Bindery, Boston, Lower Basin, No. 32, Furnished to New York publishers at the lowest rates.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

CHARLES SCOTT,
Successor to Scott & Bowne,
Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 2 Wells street, New York.
Blank Book Manufactory, 28 Gold street.
Corner Clark and South Water Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MADE to order, of the best Paper, Ruling and Binding, Furnished on the Shortest Notice, and warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders solicited.

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—Blank Books of every description, Printed, Ruled and Bound in the most neat and substantial manner. Our Cards and circulars sent free.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—Blank Books, Printed and Ruled to order, and Bound in the most substantial manner by

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Blank Books Printed, Ruled and Bound to order by

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

Hats and Caps.

Benedict, Mallory & Faran,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, at Wholesale,
140 South Water Street, Chicago.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE and full assortment of Goods in our line, which we offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Merchants visiting Chicago, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARAN.

W. O. KEELER,

EXCELSIOR
Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE of informing the citizens of Chicago and the country generally, that he has opened a Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store, at No. 100 Lake street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers, and where he will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

W. O. KEELER,
100 Lake street, Chicago.

Notice.

THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS EXPERIENCE has satisfied the proprietors of the Chicago Daily Tribune that the circulation of that paper is now so large as to make it the best medium for advertising in the Northwest. Those wishing to reach the people of this section will find it to their interest to advertise in the Tribune. Rates will be found reasonable.

HOPS—HOPS—200 BALES PRIME EAST Kent and Wet 1856 Hops for sale by

SAWYER, WINSLOW & CO.

50 BARRELS CAMPHENE, FOR SALE by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

HOLLANDS EXTRA FINE PLUG TOBACCO.—A few cases for sale by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

OLIVE OIL.—EXTRA CLARIFIED, for sale by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

CONGRESS WATER.—A FRESH SUPPLY received and for sale by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

250 BBLS. CURA AND N. O. SUGAR.

J. H. REED & CO.

4000 LBS. PRIME BUTTER, in store and for sale by

Commission Merchants, 140 Lake street.

FRESH LEECHES JUST RECEIVED BY

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

CONGRESS WATER.—A FRESH SUPPLY received and for sale by

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

20 BBLS. CRANBERRIES, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

J. H. REED & CO.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY ..... JANUARY 31.

☞ For Local and Commercial Matter see Third Page.

The Press.

Lives city on flame for the life
In fuel of grief and dark?
Your fire nothing but all its wrecks
The larger of mind or heart.
Or comes a mother dies,
As children's cry and prayer,
Gives us our daily bread.

And sick at heart, she curses away
From the effort that was vain,
And feels that prayer had long been said
By Death pouring blessed rain.
You do consume the pallid cheeks
Of those whom you feed and fire,
But who are sold in silver griefs
The poor grind scourge through.

Their toil is made of misery,
More hopeless day by day,
And through the long dark night winter nights,
No light nor fire have they!
Each thought is a shrieking wound
Around the chamber's floor,
Each prayer hangs cold upon the Want
That drags out soul to death.

Oh, when with faint and hollow voice
The youthful sinner sold,
Implores for help, how many lives
Their talent has sold!
How many a soul has sinned
By neglect of Wealth's cold heart
For slanderers on their brow—
Blackened by their foul art!
That long are suffering now.

And when within your hungry homes
You hear the voice of death,
While mothers wring their hands around
The wasted and the dead,
Let church and chapel, hall
Of fire and sad communion cry,
And your own bosoms fill be,
For every kind of death.
And a fearless the day of Judgment
Most often meet your gazes
Have never on Earth, but in God
And mercy of Saints.

Winter Arrangement.

THE STEAMER CHICAGO, CAPT. JOHN Pierce, will leave Chicago every Saturday at 4 P.M. for Buffalo, touching at Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Port Washington, Racine, Southport, Michigan City, and Ogontz Bay.

Returning, will leave Buffalo every Wednesday at 4 P.M. for Chicago, touching at the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

JAMES CORRIGAN,
Agent, Chicago.

Proceedings of National Kansas Committee.

Pursuant to call, issued by the officers of the National Kansas Committee resident at Chicago, this body met at the Astor House on Friday and Saturday last. Delegates were present from the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Kansas. Members are still expected from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan, and other States. There were present from Kansas Territory Col. L. W. Eldridge and Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., of Lawrence, and J. M. Winchell Esq., of Council City, in behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee.

In the absence of the President, Wm. H. Russell, Esq., of Connecticut, was called to the Chair.

The session of Friday was occupied chiefly with the report of the Secretary, which was referred to the proper Committees. From this document we extract the following items:—

There have been received from all sources, since the organization of the body in June last, in round numbers, $90,000, and expended in Kansas, as specified in the report, $87,000. Balance in the treasury, subject to draft, $8,000. Of the total receipts as above, Massachusetts has furnished $27,000; New York, including the Tribune fund to the New York *Tribune*, $33,000, and Illinois $10,000. The remaining $20,000 is distributed among the various Northern States. Wisconsin has raised and disbursed a large amount through her own State Committee in forwarding emigrants, and Iowa has contributed largely in assisting companies and trains passing through her borders to Kansas. Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, is credited with $10,000, and Lieut. Gov. Wood, of Illinois, with $1,000. The amounts embraced in the Secretary's figures include only the contributions forwarded to the officers at Chicago, since July, 1859.

There have been forwarded by the committee about two thousand emigrants. These have come mainly by the lakes to the coast of Iowa and Nebraska. The distance from Chicago to Lawrence and Topeka is about six hundred miles. The committee have expended between $20,000 and $30,000 in provisions and groceries for the most needy settlers. These supplies have been purchased mostly in western Missouri, where food is cheap and abundant. There were also forwarded during the fall of 1856, and the winter four hundred boxes of clothing, valued at $60,000. One hundred boxes were frozen upon the Missouri river, and we understand have been or will be forwarded into the Territory. Since the closing of the Missouri the committee have received some three hundred boxes, which will go forward in March. A special report will be made of the disposition of these supplies in detail. The Secretary's report will be published in full after the adjournment of the Convention.

An evening session was held on Friday, at which Prof. E. Daniels, of Wisconsin, was appointed agent of emigration for the coming year, and a special committee appointed to confer with the principal railroad companies between the seaboard and Kansas Territory.

The session of Saturday was chiefly devoted to a discussion of plans and policy for the ensuing year. It was most clearly manifested the difficulties experienced in the Territory and on the Missouri river during the past season would operate hereafter to the embarrassment of plans for peaceful emigration, and a general development of the resources of the Territory. Mr. H. B. Hurd, of Chicago, secretary of the Committee, expressed a fear on behalf of himself and the other officers of the body derived from the executive functions of the body after the adjournment of the present Convention.

A discussion ensued, which was finally laid over to a succeeding day.

W. F. M. Arny, Esq., tendered his resignation as general agent of the committee, in consequence of his design to remove to Kansas and devote himself to the agricultural and agricultural interests of the Territory. Mr. Arny's resignation was accepted, and a resolution expressing the thanks of the committee for his valuable services and their full confidence in the integrity with which the large interests placed in his hands were administered since the organization of the body, was adopted. A committee was appointed to consider the selection of a general agent for the coming year.

The committee appointed to confer with the agents of the principal railroads between the seaboard and Kansas have reported that a reduction of 25 per cent. would be made on the entire route to St. Louis, and tickets would be issued to the agent of the committee from St. Louis to Leavenworth at ten dollars each, being equal to a reduction of 20 per cent. on that portion of the route; and that tickets could be procured at the above terms in the principal cities in the East, and on the line of the railroads.

On motion, Rev. R.B. Newtons of St. Albans, Vermont, was made a member of the committee.

On motion, the committee adjourned till 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Ex Governor Robinson, of Kansas, arrived yesterday from Washington, and will participate in the future deliberations of the body.

Theodore Hyatt, Esq., a member of the Committee, has been spending some months in the Territory. He is now *en route* for New York, and will doubtless arrive before the adjournment.

The Tower of Babel and Discovered Ye: The Boston Traveler's Story Exploded.

[From the Boston Atlas, Jan. 24.]

We are reluctant to dispel so disagreeable an illusion as this discovery of the Tower of Babel, by bringing it to the severe test of historical and geographical science; but the fact is, that the researches of M. Place in the great mound at Arbela, though highly interesting and valuable, have no claim to do with the Tower of Babel then they have with Bunker Hill Monument. If M. Place supposes that he has discovered the Tower of Babel, Arbela, he must be, even for a Frenchman, unusually ignorant of the Bible; and we are at a loss to conceive how the reverend correspondent of the *Traveler* could for a moment have permitted himself to be led out of the line of Scripture in such a supposition. His assertion that no locality was assigned to the structure, is directly contradicted by the plain language of scripture; "So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city: therefore is the name of it called Babel. This conclusively fixes the locality. Babel and Babylon are the same. The city of Babel in Hebrew is called Babel, in Greek is called Babylon. The Tower of Babel means precisely the same thing as the Tower of Babylon. Now, the site of Babylon is well known, and, forty, if anywhere, we must look for the remains, it remains east, of the famous tower, and not at Arbela, which lies 300 miles north of Babylon. The fact that bitumen is found at Arbela is of no importance for bitumen is found in many places in the neighborhood of the Tigris and Euphrates, and is nowhere more plentiful than at Hit, on the Euphrates, at no great distance above Babylon.

On the site of Babylon there still exist stupendous ruins, prominent among which are two vast piles, called by the Arabs the Mujelebe and the Birs Nimrod. The travelers who have explored and described the ruins of Babylon are divided in opinion as to which of these piles is entitled to be considered the remains of the Tower of Babel. Mr. Rich, however, who were first described, in 1811, decided in favor of the Birs Nimrod. Sir Robert Ker Porter, in 1818, advocated the claims of the Mujelebe; and in this opinion the celebrated geographer Major Rennell, preceded. Mr. Buckingham, a subsequent traveler, came to the same conclusion with Mr. Rich. And no man can say authoritatively who is right or who is wrong. The question, in all probability, admits of no decision.

The mound at Arbela, which M. Place has examined, and which the correspondent of the *Traveler* imagines has never been explored, has been known, though we believe it has never before been explored. In 1841 it was described by Fraser, in his work on Mesopotamia and Assyria, as "a large artificial mound 60 or 70 feet high, 300 yards in length by 200 in breadth." The Mujelebe at Babylon is 150 feet high, and the Birs Nimrod nearly 300 feet high, or three or four times the height of the ruins at Arbela. Throughout Assyria and Mesopotamia there are multitudes of ruins equal to, or greater than that at Arbela, with quite as good claims to be considered the Tower of Babel. But it is any where else at all. Fraser, whose work we have already quoted, speaking of these ruins, says:

"That any portion of the mounds now seen, or the site on which they stand, belongs to those earliest cities of the world, which are presumed to have been there erected, it would be rash to assert. Nothing of the kind can be traced; and although this, in the long period of more than 4000 years, which have elapsed since Nimrod founded his kingdom in Shinar, every portion of the original fabrics must have crumbled down into dust and rubbish, and been blown away by the winds, or washed by the rains, into the beds of the streams, it is hardly possible that some vestiges of the walls, or of the buildings which they enclosed, should not be traced. Not a fragment of brick, not a single inscription, has been found in any of the mounds which we have visited, or which have been described by travelers who preceded us. Nothing, in short, has been discovered which can lead us to form any conjecture as to the age of the buildings of which they are the remains."

It is idle, at this day, to attempt to identify

Special Notice.

Winter Extension.

In compliance with many urgent solicitations Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH, late of New York, author of the "Invalid's Guide and Consumption's Monitor," has consented for the convenience of his Western patients to remain in CHICAGO during the present Winter.

Invalids at the West, especially those in advanced stages of pulmonic disease of the throat, bronchia, lungs, or Pulmonic Diseases, may now avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment without the expense or fatigue of a visit to New York.

DR. C. M. FITCH desires that the public may understand him will be to meet somebody, from time to time, at some convenient house stated in each case; and as he is here for full consultation he does not charge for the examination of cases.

CALVIN M. FITCH, M.D.,
American House, Chicago, Illinois.

Brown's Bronchial Troches relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, and all disorders of the Breast and Lungs. Public Speakers and Singers will find them invaluable for clearing and strengthening the Voice. Trade by all Druggists.

CAUTION.

The beneficial effects resulting from the use of these Lozenges, as well as the extensive sale they have justly obtained through all the United States have induced our agents in Chicago to assign to them the name of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which is not true, and we caution the public to be on their guard, as they have no connection with us. Ask for "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and take no other. Sold by druggists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and throughout the United States, at 25 cents per box.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.
CALVIN C. PARKS, Jr., being duly sworn, says that the above statement of the sales of Brown's Bronchial Troches, by said special agent for the year 1856, is correct in every particular, and that the Troches are sold in good faith and in good condition.

CALVIN C. PARKS, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, A.D. 1857.

GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 115 Lake street.
BRUCE & CASEY,
Druggists, 100 Lake street.
C. C. PARKS,
Druggist, 100 Lake street.
F. & H. HOUGH,
Druggists, 100 Lake street.
C. C. PARKS,
Druggist, 100 Lake street.

Trade supplied by the proprietors, 115 Lake street.
Jan 6 eod 3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOTCHKISS & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with W. H. HOTCHKISS, who will continue the business at the old stand.

W. H. HOTCHKISS,
H. BURGESS.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. dec30-6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF SARGENT, CASE & CO., expires by limitation on the 31st inst.

CASE & CO., expires by limitation on the 31st inst.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of GOODSELL & WILLIAMS, for the transaction of a Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c.

GOODSELL & WILLIAMS.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1857.

GOOD SALESMAN WANTED.—One who can command a large trade. None need apply but such. Address, with reference, A. B. C., Box 1, Chicago P. O.

WILLIAMS, CASE & CO.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOTCHKISS & BURGESS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with W. H. HOTCHKISS, who will continue the business at the old stand.

W. H. HOTCHKISS,
H. BURGESS.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. dec30-6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DAVID GOODRICH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts with ARNOLD R. FAY.

All debts and demands due and owing to the late firm will be collected by DAVID GOODRICH.

DAVID GOODRICH,
ARNOLD R. FAY.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1856. 6m

Printing and Binding

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

Culver, Page & Hoyne,
SUCCESSORS TO D. L. STACY.

FINDING OUR ROOM AND FACILITIES limited for the rapid increase of our business, are greatly enlarged, and we have removed to No. 140 Lake street, and adjoining No. 2, Wells street, New York City, and are now prepared to execute all orders in our line with promptness and dispatch. Confident, from the great reputation which our work has obtained, that we merit a liberal share of public favor. Thanking for the past, we solicit a continuance of the same.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
140 Lake street, Chicago.
2 Wells street, New York.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE BOOKS. Rich Bindings for the above, and every description of Blank Books, made to order, and warranted equal for value to any manufactured in the United States and Canada.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BLANK BOOKS OF ANY AND EVERY Pattern, Ruled and Printed to order, and warranted equal for value to any manufactured in the United States and Canada.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

SHIPPING BOOKS OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED to order by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, BANKS, Railroad, County and City Officers, will find it to their advantage to get their Blank Books manufactured by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

BOOK BINDERS' STOCK.—A LARGE and Varied Assortment of Cloths, Leather, Boards and Paper, for sale by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery.

LEGERS, JOURNALS, DAY AND LEDGER Books, Invoice Books, Day Records, Cash Books, Pass and Memorandum Books, made to order by

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, BANKERS, Merchants, Corporations, Colleges, Schools, and all others requiring Blank Books, are invited to call at the Chicago Bindery, and examine specimens of binding, as to style, durability and cheapness. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the country.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Lithographic and Printing Rooms, Chicago Bindery, Boston, Lower Basin, No. 32, Furnished to New York publishers at the lowest rates.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

CHARLES SCOTT,
Successor to Scott & Bowne,
Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 2 Wells street, New York.
Blank Book Manufactory, 28 Gold street.
Corner Clark and South Water Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MADE to order, of the best Paper, Ruling and Binding, Furnished on the Shortest Notice, and warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders solicited.

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—Blank Books of every description, Printed, Ruled and Bound in the most neat and substantial manner. Our Cards and circulars sent free.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—Blank Books, Printed and Ruled to order, and Bound in the most substantial manner by

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Blank Books Printed, Ruled and Bound to order by

CHARLES SCOTT,
Corner Clark and South Water streets.

Hats and Caps.

Benedict, Mallory & Faran,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, at Wholesale,
140 South Water Street, Chicago.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE and full assortment of Goods in our line, which we offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Merchants visiting Chicago, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARAN.

W. O. KEELER,

EXCELSIOR
Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE of informing the citizens of Chicago and the country generally, that he has opened a Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods Store, at No. 100 Lake street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers, and where he will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

W. O. KEELER,
100 Lake street, Chicago.

Notice.

THE PAST EIGHTEEN MONTHS EXPERIENCE has satisfied the proprietors of the Chicago Daily Tribune that the circulation of that paper is now so large as to make it the best medium for advertising in the Northwest. Those wishing to reach the people of this section will find it to their interest to advertise in the Tribune. Rates will be found reasonable.

HOPS—HOPS—200 BALES PRIME EAST Kent and Wet 1856 Hops for sale by

SAWYER, WINSLOW & CO.

50 BARRELS CAMPHENE, FOR SALE by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

HOLLANDS EXTRA FINE PLUG TOBACCO.—A few cases for sale by

SAWYER, PARKER & CO.

OLIVE OIL.—EXTRA CLARIFIED, for sale by

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20 BBLS. CRANBERRIES, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

J. H. REED & CO.

Fevers and Ague.—Are you suffering from the dreadful scourge, Fever and Ague? Benedict's Pills, and be cured at once. If you doubt, go to the nearest Drug Store and get a pamphlet, in which you will find testimony in abundance, from persons of character, who never lyed, and their remedy tested in connection with second-rate Pills.

Ask for Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, and use but one bottle; if this every day's headache is not cured, and in no case will you have the second one, after commencing the use of the medicine. The original and only genuine.

ANTIDOTE FOR MALARIA,
A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Proprietors, Rochester, Pa.
J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Agents,
Jan 6 eod 1m 140 and 142 Lake street, Chicago.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheesman's Pills—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and speedy in correcting all irregularities, removing all obstructions, whether recent or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from derangements of menses. They can be confidently used by females during pregnancy, but extra care must be taken in pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warbleton's Female Pills are the best remedy ever discovered for all weak, feeble, derangements, which should be read, sold by druggists and by mail. Price $1. For sale by C. V. Cheesman & Co., No. 3, Barclay street, New York. Prices, Parker & Co., No. 15 Lake street, and Perkins, & Robinson, 15 South Water street, Chicago. 7-2-26-Y

The Great Scotch Remedy.

THE LONG LOOKED FOR REMEDY HAS at last been found. Those who have used Dr. Brodum's Celebrated Hostris Oil in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia, pronounce it the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frosted Limbs, Sore Eyes, Piles, Spinal or Bruises, Sores or Burns, Sores in the Throat, Swellings, Sore Breasts, Ringworm, Sore Nipples, or any Diseases that are Sore or Painful, in any article ever brought before the public that will do work perfectly, from three to twenty minutes, has been used by thousands and pronounced to be the best remedy ever discovered.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by

FARNSWORTH & DAVIS,
No. 100 Randolph st.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,—Supreme Court, Third Grand Division.—June Term, A.D. 1857.—In Error.—Samuel Chapman, vs. James Erskeine, Barnet Averill and Wendell Arnold.—Error to Du Kalb.

WHEREAS, A WRIT OF ERROR WAS duly issued and delivered to the above named plaintiff in error, and a writ of supersedeas bonded, returnable on the first day of the present term, which writ has been executed, and an affidavit was delivered to the Clerk's Office of said Court, showing that James Erskeine, Esquire, a creditor and William Averill, defendants in error aforesaid, are now residents of the State of Illinois, and County of Ogle: Of the pendency of this Court, and whereas it was ordered by the Court, that the said plaintiff in error cause notice to be given of said writ, error and supersedeas, and of the proceedings thereon, to be served on the said defendants in error, who do not appear in this court, are hereby notified, that unless they appear here on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Ottawa, in and for said County, in the first week, to hear and try the records and proceedings, and errors assigned, if you shall see fit; and decide and reverse what said Court ought to do in the premises, judgment will be rendered against you, and the said writ of error and supersedeas executed.

Dated at Ottawa, November 20th, 1856. JAMES A. LELAND, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1857.

Thomas A. Commins, Charles P. Collins, George B. C. Sexton, and Edward Hamilton, vs. Samuel H. Van Vechten, Joseph D. Beardsley, William W. Waldo and Roberta Beardsley, defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said David H. Van Vechtenburgh, Edgar D. Beardsley, William W. Waldo and Robert D. Beardsley, defendants, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1856, at the suit of the said plaintiffs, and against the estate of the said defendants, and against the estate of the said David H. Van Vechtenburgh, and they now [illegible] and thirty-two [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said David H. Van Vechtenburgh, Edgar D. Beardsley, William W. Waldo and Robert D. Beardsley, personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the first term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the fourth Monday of March, A.D. 1857, at which court a declaration will be filed in the above cause, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be rendered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs for the amount of the damages aforesaid, and costs of suit, and the property of you, the said defendants, will be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GRANGER & HOADLEY, Plff's Att'y. Jan. 17-d2w $6

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, City of Chicago.—ss. Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1857.

James H. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Zebulon S. Ely and Edward Martin, vs. Thomas Hoyne, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO the said Oscar S. Sloan, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1856, in favor of the said James H. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Zebulon S. Ely and James A. Parsons and against the estate of the said Oscar S. Sloan, for the sum of [illegible] dollars and sixty-eight dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Oscar S. Sloan, shall personally be and appear before the said Court, at the next term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' declaration, which will be filed in the above cause, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GRANGER & HOADLEY, Plff's Att'y. Jan. 17-d2w $6

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1857.

Roland Burke vs. Alfred Smith.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Alfred Smith, the defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, Notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Smith, that Roland Burke, the complainant in the said above entitled cause, has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1856, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first day of January, A. D. 1857, as by law is required.

Now, unless you, the said Alfred Smith, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Complt's Sol'r. Dated Chicago, Dec. 27, A.D. 1856. d&w4w $6

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A.D. 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said John Schmid, or, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 8th day of January, A. D. 1857, at the suit of Charles Wagner, against the estate of the said John Schmid, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, and the said John Schmid, against the estate of the said John Schneider, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, which said writs have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Schneider, shall personally be and appear before the said Court of County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said James Van Osdel, Sheriff of Cook County, in said Court, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GRANGER, FARWELL & SMITH, Plff's Att'ys. Chicago, January 17, A.D. 1857. jan17-d4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1857.

Peaslee Blake vs. George Masters.—In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said George Masters, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's Office of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Peaslee Blake, and against the estate of the said George Masters, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the said George Masters, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writs has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said George Masters, shall personally be and appear before the said Court of Cook County Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff's against you, and in favor of the said Sheriff of Cook County, in said Court, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GRANGER & HOADLEY, Plff's Att'y. Jan. 17-d2w $6

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, In Chancery.—Solomon Plass, vs. Isaac Cohen et al.—In Chancery. Chicago, Jan. 2, 1857.

Sylvester Lind vs. Robert W. Gurney, Hugh Dunlap and Edward Martin.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER of said Court, entered in the above entitled cause, at the September Term, A. D. 1856, of said Court, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1856, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, will, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the north front door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said county, to the highest bidder for cash, to make the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest from the 5th day of September, 1856, to the day of sale, and all costs of suit, including my fees of sale and execution of the said Robert W. Osborne, in said decree directed to be paid, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the same, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot Seventy-eight (78) of R. S. Kinzie's subdivision of Lots one (1) and two (2) of Block Two (2) of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the money and interest aforesaid.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery.

Jan30-td&w3 $7

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, March Term, A.D. 1857.

Daniel Stuart vs. David O. Brady.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said David O. Brady, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's Office of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the fourth day of Aug. A. D. 1856, at the suit of said complainant and against the estate of the said David O. Brady, for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, and for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said David O. Brady, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff against you, and in favor of the said Sheriff of Cook County, in said Court, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

FARNSWORTH & RYERSON, Plff's Att'ys. Jan14-w4w $10

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A.D. 1857.

Horatio D. Sexton vs. Joseph C. Hall and Jeremiah Pratt.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Joseph C. Hall, one of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, that Joseph C. Hall, one of the defendants above named, is not a resident of this State: Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph C. Hall, that Horatio D. Sexton, the complainant in the above entitled cause, has filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1856, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1857, as by law is required.

Now, unless you, the said Joseph C. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City Hall in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Complt's Sol'r. Dated Chicago, Dec. 27, A.D. 1856. d&w4w $6

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook.—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A.D. 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Margt et C. Gibson, deceased, has filed in the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, her petition praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and that the same may be sold to pay the debts of said deceased, and it appearing from said petition that the said deceased died seized of the following described premises, to wit: Lot Seventeen (17) in Block Two (2) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of section thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, and that the said deceased died intestate, and that there is no personal estate to pay the debts of said deceased, and that the heirs of said deceased are residents of this State, and that the said real estate is subject to sale for the payment of said debts, and it appearing that the said petition is true, and that the said heirs